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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTO	R 💪 A	TTORNEY DOCKET NO.	
LYON & L		HM11/1208 _	TENISE	TERMS EXAMINER	
633 WEST SUITE 47			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
LOS ANGE	LES CA 90071-	2055	DATE MAILED:	12/08/98	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks





Office Action Summary

Application No. 08/877,150

Applicant(s)

Ullrich et al.

Examiner

Sally Teng

Group Art Unit



		1046	
Responsive to communication(s) filed on			
☐ This action is FINAL .			
Since this application is in condition for allowance except in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle,		n as to the mer	its is closed
A shortened statutory period for response to this action is sistenger, from the mailing date of this communication. Fai application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Ext 37 CFR 1.136(a).	lure to respond within the period	l for response v	vill cause the
Disposition of Claims			
	is/are j	pending in the a	pplication.
Of the above, claim(s)	is/are w	ithdrawn from o	consideration.
Claim(s)	is	/are allowed.	
☐ Claim(s)	is	/are rejected.	
☐ Claim(s)		/are objected to).
		on or election r	equirement.
 ☐ The drawing(s) filed on	is approved er. prity under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(a) es of the priority documents have Number) the International Bureau (PCT F	ve been . · · Rule 17.2(a)).	•
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited, PTO-892 Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Pap Interview Summary, PTO-413 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PT Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152			
SEE OFFICE ACTION	ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES		

Application/Control Number: 08/877,150

Art Unit: 1646

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-8, and 18-20, drawn to nucleic acid encoding a protein tyrosine phosphatase, classified in class 435, subclass 196.
 - II. Claims 9-12, drawn to protein tyrosine phosphatase, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
 - III. Claims 13-17, drawn to an antibody that binds to a protein tyrosine phosphatase, classified in class 530, subclass 388.1.
 - IV. Claims 21, 26, and 27, drawn to a method of detecting a compound that bind to a protein tyrosine phosphatase, classified in class 435, subclass 7.1.
 - V. Claims 22, 26, and 27, drawn to a method of identifying a compound capable of activating a protein tyrosine phosphatase, classified in class 435, subclass 7.1.
 - VI. Claims 23, 26, and 27, drawn to a method of identifying compounds useful for diagnosis of an abnormal condition, classified in class 435, subclass 7.1.
 - VII. Claims 24, 26, and 27, drawn to a method of diagnosis, classified in class 424, subclass 9.
 - VIII. Claims 25, 26, and 27, drawn to a method of treatment, classified in class 514, subclass 2.

Claims 26 and 27 are in Groups IV-VIII because these claims encompass each of the methods of Groups IV-VIII.

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Although there are no provisions under the section for "Relationship of Inventions" in MPEP 806.05 for inventive groups that are directed to different products, restriction is deemed to be proper because these products appear to constitute patentably distinct inventions for the following reasons:

Inventions I-III are directed to physically and functionally distinct products; therefore, they are patentably distinct inventions and are not required one for the other. The protein can be prepared by materially different processes other than transcription and translation of the encoding polynucleotide, such as chemical synthesis or isolation and purification from its native source. The antibodies can be generated by immunizing animals with synthetic peptides instead of the full length polypeptide and can be used to isolate the protein. Additionally, the antibodies can serve as diagnostic agent in immunoassays and as therapeutic agents. The full length DNA can be used to isolate full length nucleic acid encoding related polypeptides or as a therapeutic agent in gene therapy.

In a similar manner, the above statement regarding "Relationship of Inventions" is applicable to multiple methods.

Inventions IV-VIII are directed to different methods of using the product of Inventions II; thus, they are patentably distinct inventions and are not required one for the other. The methods of Inventions IV-VIII require different starting material and different method steps.

Invention II and Inventions IV-VIII are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the

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process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case, the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process such as to generate antibodies specific for the protein tyrosine phosphatase.

Inventions IV-VIII do not require the products of Inventions I-III.

- 2. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.
- 3. Claims 1-27 are generic to a plurality of disclosed patentably distinct species comprising
 - 1) PTP20
 - 2) PCP-2
 - 3) BDP1
 - 4) mCLK2
 - 5) mCLK3
 - 6) mCLK4
 - 7) SIRP

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These polypeptides are structurally distinct as shown by their primary sequence. Applicant is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 to elect a single disclosed species, even though this requirement is traversed.

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Should applicant traverse on the ground that the species are not patentably distinct, applicant should submit evidence or identify such evidence now of record showing the species to be obvious variants or clearly admit on the record that this is the case. In either instance, if the examiner finds one of the inventions unpatentable over the prior art, the evidence or admission may be used in a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) of the other invention.

- 4. A telephone call was made to attorney Charles Berkman on November 23, 1998, to request an oral election to the above restriction requirement, but did not result in an election being made. Attorney specifically requested a written restriction.
- 5. Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention and species to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).
- 6. Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any

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amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a petition under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(I).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sally Teng, Ph.D., whose telephone number is (703) 308-4230. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. from 8:30 to 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lila Feisee, can be reached on (703) 308-2731.

Official papers filed by fax should be directed to (703) 305-3014. Faxed draft or informal communications with the examiner should be directed to (703) 308-0294.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0196.

December 7, 1998

PRIMARY EXAMINER